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phrases which we have come to associate with that period alone. Thus he declares "that in this *Chain* of the *Creation*, as an intermediate Link between an *Ape* and a *Man*," he would place his pygmy. Elsewhere, however, he cautiously explains that his pygmy "is no *Man*, nor yet the *Common Ape*; but a sort of *Animal* between both; and tho' a *Biped*, yet of the *Quadrumanus-kind*; tho' some *Men* too, have been observed to use their *Feet* like *Hands*, as I have seen several." In another place he gives it as his opinion that "we may safely conclude, that *Nature* intended it a *Biped*," though he apparently feels bound to add the qualification, "yet I still think it but a sort of *Ape* and a meer *Brute*." In fact, all through his comparison he is careful to aver, that, while "our Pygmy more resembles a *Man* than *Apes* and *Monkeys* do . . . where it differs, there 'tis like the *Ape-kind*."

In the summary of the results of his dissections and comparisons, he gives tables of the particulars in which "the Orang-Outang, or Pygmy, more resembled a *Man*, than *Apes* and *Monkeys* do," and of those in which "the Orang-Outang, or Pygmy, differ'd from a *Man*, and resembled more the *Ape* and *Monkey-kind*." The points of resemblance to man he enumerates as forty-eight, and the points of difference as thirty-four. It is a curious fact that some of his points of similarity are the very ones that Darwin has made prominent by the attention which he has given to them. For example: Dr. Tyson refers to the form of the ears, in regard to which he says, "None could more resemble those of a *Man* than our Pygmy's; both as to the largeness, colour, shape, and structure. Here I observed the *Helix*, *Ant-Helix*, *Concha*, *Alvearium*, *Tragus*, *Anti-Tragus*, and *Lobus*." Like Darwin, too, he traces the rudimentary tail, of which he remarks, "The *Os Coccygis* had but four *Bones*, and these not perforated, as tis in *Man*; In *Monkeys* there are more *Bones*, and they are perforated." Darwin attaches importance to the fact "that the hair on our arms tends to converge from above and below to a point at the elbow." Dr. Tyson notices the same peculiarity, of which he remarks, "The tendency of the Hair of all the Body was downwards; but only from the Wrists to the Elbow 'twas upwards; so that at the Elbow the Hair of the Shoulder and the Arm ran contrary to oneanother."

In his work on the descent of man, Mr. Darwin makes the following statement: "It is notorious that man is constructed on the same general type or model with other mammals. All the bones in his skeleton can be compared with corresponding bones in a monkey, bat, or seal. So it is with his muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and internal viscera. The brain, the most important of all the organs, follows the same law, as shown by Huxley and other anatomists. Bischoff, who is a hostile witness, admits that every chief fissure and fold in the brain of man has its analogy in that of the Orang; but he adds that at no period of development do their brains perfectly agree; nor could this be expected, for otherwise their mental powers would have been the same." And now Dr. Tyson, after comparing all the bones in man's skeleton with the corresponding bones in his monkey, and following the same process with the muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and internal viscera, comes also to the organ of intelligence, regarding which he observes, "From what is generally received, viz. That the *Brain* is reputed the more immediate Seat of the *Soul* itself; one would be apt to think that since there is so great a disparity between the *Soul* of a *Man* and a *Brute*, the *Organ* likewise in which 'tis placed should be very different, too. Yet by comparing the *Brain* of our *Pygmy* with that of a *Man*; and, with the greatest exactness, observing each Part in both; it was very surprising to me to find so great a resemblance of the one to the other, that nothing could be more. So that when I am describing the *Brain* of our *Pygmy*, you may justly suspect I am describing that of a *Man*, or may think that I might very well omit it wholly, by referring you to the accounts already given of the *Anatomy* of an *Humane Brain*, for that will indifferently serve for our *Pygmy*, by allowing only for the magnitude of the Parts in *Man*. . . . Since therefore in all respects the *Brain* of our *Pygmy* does so exactly resemble a *Man's*, I might here make the same Reflection the *Parisians* did upon the *Organs* of *Speech*, That there is no reason to think, that *Agents* do perform such and such *Actions*, because they are found with *Organs* proper thereunto; for then our *Pygmy* might be really a *Man*. . . . But those *Nobler Faculties* in the *Mind* of *Man*

must certainly have a *higher Principle*; and *Matter* organized could never produce them; for why else, where the *Organ* is the same, should not the *Actions* be the same too; and if all depended on the *Organ*, not only our Pygmy, but other Brutes likewise, would be too near akin to us."

CHARLES F. COX.

New York, April 2.

Temperature of the Saco River.

THE monthly mean in the table is based on daily observations of the temperature of the running water at Saco, Me., at the head of the lower falls, about four miles from the mouth of the river. This river is about one hundred miles in length, and has its source in the Notch of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Flowing nearly in a south-easterly direction, it reaches the sea in latitude $43^{\circ} 27'$, the total fall being about 1,900 feet.

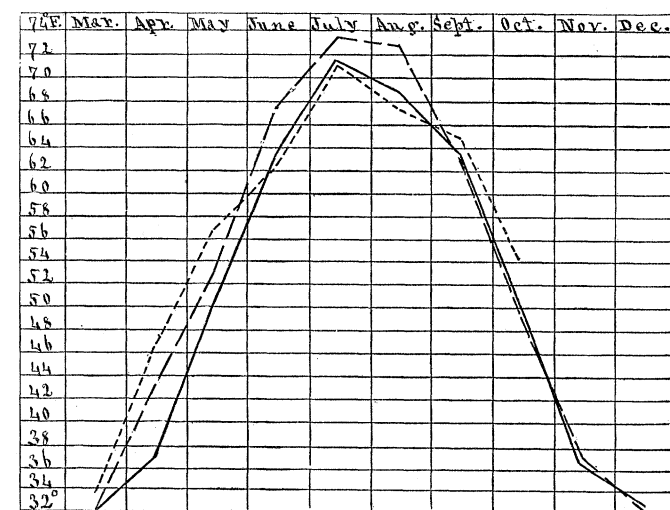
On the 9th of December, 1837, nearly the whole of the water was stopped during the night by anchor-ice, which gradually disappeared, and the full flow of the river was restored at about eleven o'clock A.M.

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE.

| Year. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1837 | 32.00° | 32.00° | 32.00° | 36.63° | 50.19° | 63.77° | 71.39° | 68.97° | 63.53° | 49.87° | 36.57° | 32.39° |
| 1838 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 43.07 | 53.26 | 67.60 | 73.45 | 72.71 | 63.20 | 49.81 | 36.87 | 32.00 |
| 1839 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 33.52 | 46.23 | 56.78 | 62.53 | 71.40 | 67.42 | 64.80 | 54.32 | | |

(No observations were made in November and December, 1839).

| Year. | Maximum. | | Minimum. | | Range. | |
|-------|----------|----|----------|---------|--------|-----|
| 1837 | July | 19 | 73° | Dec. 9 | 32° | 41° |
| 1838 | " | 31 | 76 | Nov. 25 | 32 | 44 |
| 1839 | " | 29 | 76 | Dec. 18 | 32 | 44 |



1837, SOLID LINE; 1838, BROKEN LINE; 1839, DOTTED LINE.

At a recent meeting of the British Association it was decided that observations be made on the temperature of the rivers and lakes of Great Britain. The results thus obtained will be of great value, and will depend on a great variety of causes, among which are the time of exposure to sunlight, the temperature of the earth and the air, the cooling effect of evaporation, the barometric pressure with reference to evaporation, also the effect of the wind in its direction and force, the rapid or gradual melting of snow in the valleys, the turbid or clear condition of the water as to its effect on surface radiation, the exposure of the water to the air at falls and rapids, and the length of time that the surface is covered with ice.

JOHN M. BATCHELDER.

Cambridge, Mass., March 9.